



WP57GYW T-1 3/4 (5mm) Bi-Color Indicator Lamp

DESCRIPTIONS

- The Green source color devices are made with Gallium Phosphide Green Light Emitting Diode
- The Yellow source color devices are made with Gallium Arsenide Phosphide on Gallium Phosphide Yellow Light Emitting Diode

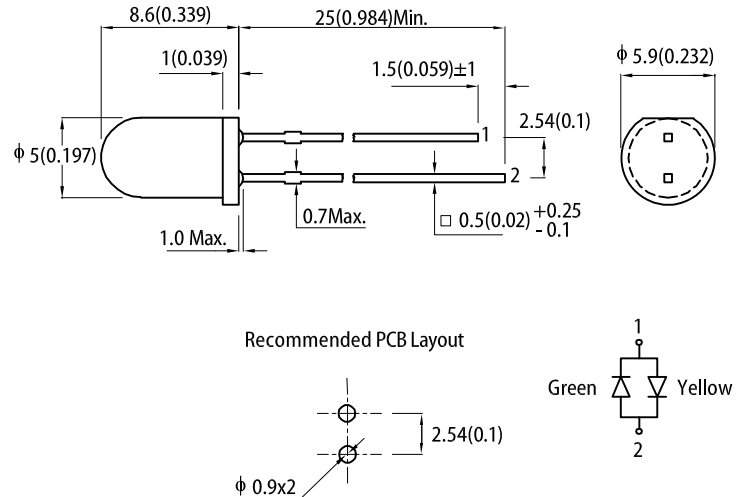
FEATURES

- Low power consumption
- Long life - solid state reliability
- RoHS compliant

APPLICATIONS

- Status indicator
- Illuminator
- Signage applications
- Decorative and entertainment lighting
- Commercial and residential architectural lighting

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



Notes:

1. All dimensions are in millimeters (inches).
2. Tolerance is $\pm 0.25(0.01")$ unless otherwise noted.
3. Lead spacing is measured where the leads emerge from the package.
4. The specifications, characteristics and technical data described in the datasheet are subject to change without prior notice.

SELECTION GUIDE

Part Number	Emitting Color (Material)	Lens Type	Iv (mcd) @ 20mA ^[2]		Viewing Angle ^[1]
			Min.	Typ.	2θ1/2
WP57GYW	■ Green (GaP)	White Diffused	12	30	30°
	■ Yellow (CaAsP/GaP)		4	10	

- Notes:
1. $\theta 1/2$ is the angle from optical centerline where the luminous intensity is 1/2 of the optical peak value.
 2. Luminous intensity / luminous flux: +/-15%.
 3. Luminous intensity value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.

ELECTRICAL / OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS at T_A=25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Emitting Color	Value		Unit
			Typ.	Max.	
Wavelength at Peak Emission I _F = 20mA	λ _{peak}	Green Yellow	565 590		nm
Dominant Wavelength I _F = 20mA	λ _{dom} ^[1]	Green Yellow	568 588		nm
Spectral Bandwidth at 50% Φ REL MAX I _F = 20mA	Δλ	Green Yellow	30 35		nm
Capacitance	C	Green Yellow	15 20		pF
Forward Voltage I _F = 20mA	V _F ^[2]	Green Yellow	2.2 2.1	2.5 2.5	V

Notes:

1. The dominant wavelength (λ_d) above is the setup value of the sorting machine. (Tolerance λ_d : ±1nm.)
2. Forward voltage: ±0.1V.
3. Wavelength value is traceable to CIE127-2007 standards.
4. Excess driving current and / or operating temperature higher than recommended conditions may result in severe light degradation or premature failure.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at T_A=25°C

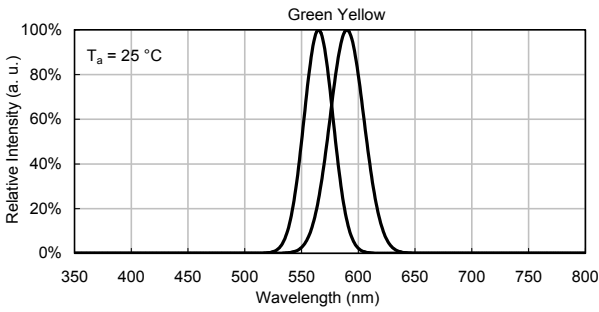
Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit
		Green	Yellow	
Power Dissipation	P _D	62.5	75	mW
Junction Temperature	T _j	110	110	°C
Operating Temperature	T _{op}	-40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +85		°C
DC Forward Current	I _F	25	30	mA
Peak Forward Current	I _{FM} ^[1]	140	140	mA
Electrostatic Discharge Threshold (HBM)	-	8000	8000	V
Lead Solder Temperature ^[2]		260°C For 3 Seconds		
Lead Solder Temperature ^[3]		260°C For 5 Seconds		

Notes:

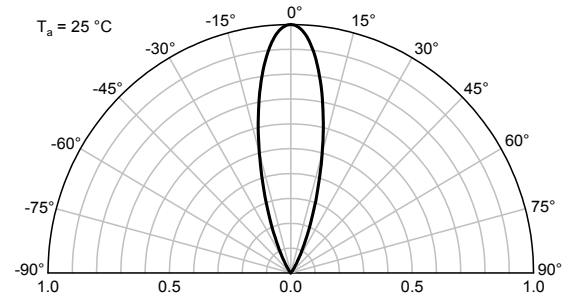
1. 1/10 Duty Cycle, 0.1ms Pulse Width.
2. 2mm below package base.
3. 5mm below package base.
4. Relative humidity levels maintained between 40% and 60% in production area are recommended to avoid the build-up of static electricity – Ref JEDEC/JESD625-A and JEDEC/J-STD-033.

TECHNICAL DATA

RELATIVE INTENSITY vs. WAVELENGTH

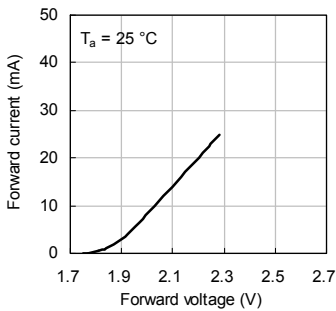


SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

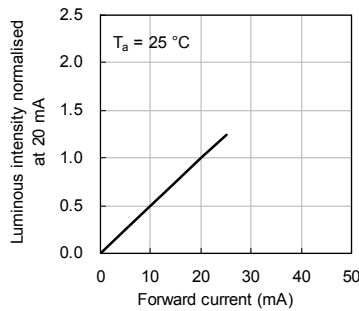


GREEN

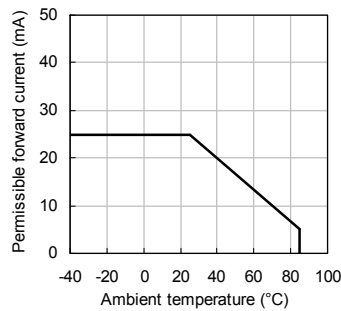
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



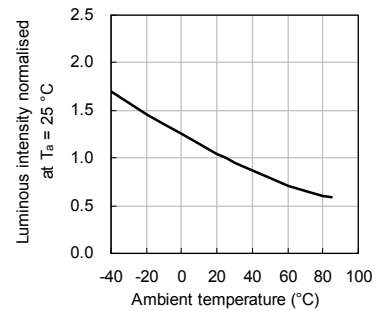
Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



Forward Current Derating Curve

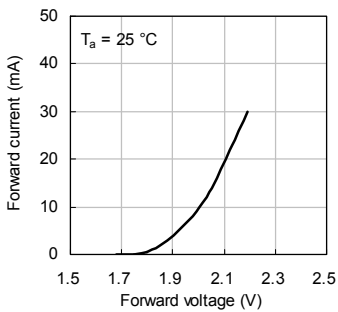


Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature

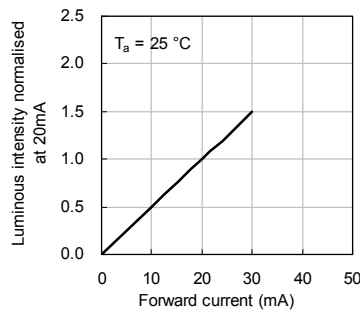


YELLOW

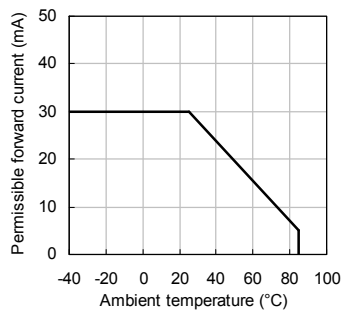
Forward Current vs. Forward Voltage



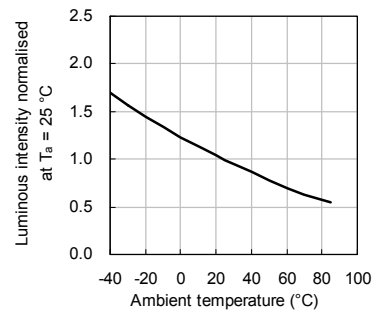
Luminous Intensity vs. Forward Current



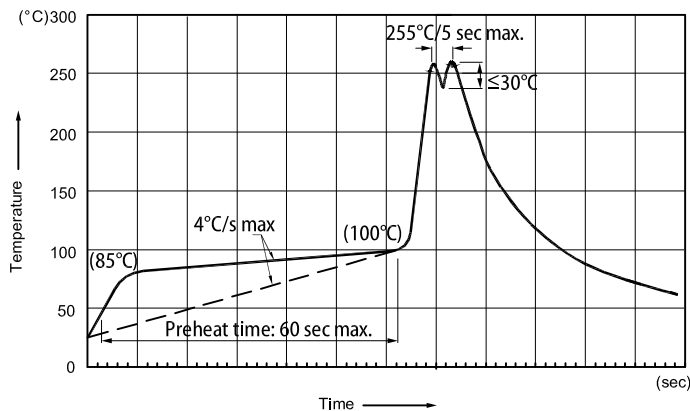
Forward Current Derating Curve



Luminous Intensity vs. Ambient Temperature



RECOMMENDED WAVE SOLDERING PROFILE

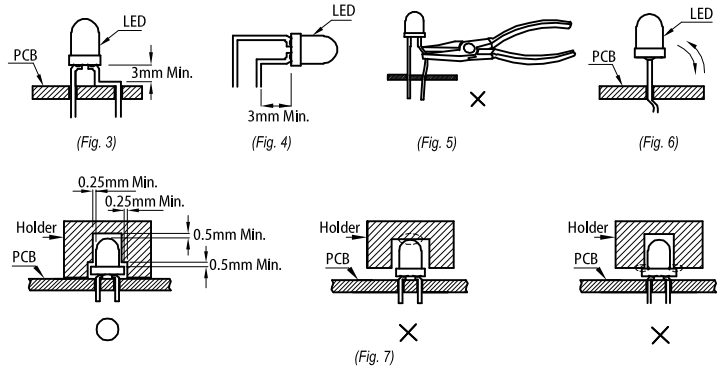


Notes:

1. Recommend pre-heat temperature of 105°C or less (as measured with a thermocouple attached to the LED pins) prior to immersion in the solder wave with a maximum solder bath temperature of 260°C
2. Peak wave soldering temperature between 245°C ~ 255°C for 3 sec (5 sec max).
3. Do not apply stress to the epoxy resin while the temperature is above 85°C.
4. Fixtures should not incur stress on the component when mounting and during soldering process.
5. SAC 305 solder alloy is recommended.
6. No more than one wave soldering pass.

Lead Forming Procedures

1. Do not bend the leads more than twice. (Fig. 6)
2. During soldering, component covers and holders should leave clearance to avoid placing damaging stress on the LED during soldering. (Fig. 7)
3. The tip of the soldering iron should never touch the lens epoxy.
4. Through-hole LEDs are incompatible with reflow soldering.
5. If the LED will undergo multiple soldering passes or face other processes where the part may be subjected to intense heat, please check with Kingbright for compatibility.



PRECAUTIONARY NOTES

1. The information included in this document reflects representative usage scenarios and is intended for technical reference only.
2. The part number, type, and specifications mentioned in this document are subject to future change and improvement without notice. Before production usage customer should refer to the latest datasheet for the updated specifications.
3. When using the products referenced in this document, please make sure the product is being operated within the environmental and electrical limits specified in the datasheet. If customer usage exceeds the specified limits, Kingbright will not be responsible for any subsequent issues.
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